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Richmond Times-Dispatch

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MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1916.

Hopewell's Birthday.

ON April 13, the youngest of Virginia's sisterhood of cities, Hopewell, will have attained the mature age of one year. Wherefore, she is going to give a birthday party; not a party of the kind usually given by those of tender years, but a great, big ball, such as marks the debut of an officially grown-up young lady. And this is as it should be, for Hopewell is not only grown up, but she is the biggest city of her age in the world. She has been through many trials—her schooldays, so to speak, were not all pleasant—but now prosperity and progress lie before her, and all good wishes will go with her as she speeds on.

If the hair of a dog is good for a bite, a Mexican is in great danger of hydrophobia.

Another Lusitania Crime?

AMIRAL VON TIRPITZ'S retirement seemed to many to betoken abandonment by Germany of its policy of frightfulness on the sea; it was believed that the inhumane submarine warfare against peaceful ships had come to an end. Even now, that theory may hold good, but the recent attack on the English ship, Sussex, casts doubt on its tenability. All the facts are not known yet, of course, but latest reports indicate another Lusitania crime, in latent, if not in effect. Whether the American passengers on the Sussex lost their lives by drowning or were injured by explosions does not affect the question. If they were killed or injured while traveling on a peaceful vessel, whether belonging to Great Britain or to any other belligerent, by a German submarine, launched without warning and due precautions, their case is on all fours with that of the Lusitania victims, whose murder came within a shade of bringing about a severance of relations between this country and Germany.

Action and Talk.

OUR Republican friends are bitter—now—in their denunciation of what they term Democratic failure to provide adequately for the country's defense. They tear their hair, they spit the circumlocution, they attack the starchy formalism with wild imprecations. To hear them talk, one would think the Democrats were revering a Republican policy and destroying a condition of preparedness established by Republican patriotism and foresight.

The facts hardly justify this view. The Republicans were in power for sixteen years, and it they did anything for preparedness except talk, the records do not reveal it. What is being done, is being done by Democrats. Just how much will be done will not be known before the House and Senate conferences have concluded their labors, but the least that is being considered is a doubling of the effective fighting strength of the army and navy. The Democrats will be able to point to a record of accomplishment, and contrast it with the merely vocal efforts of their political opponents.

Save the Pencil Stubs.

ACCORDING to commercial reports, the country is threatened with another shortage, which will compel it to revert to the custom of the fathers and save its pencil stubs. A veritable pencil famine appears to be on its way, due, of course, to the European war. There is enough of lead, graphite and wood in America to supply the demand for ordinary pencils, it is said, but many of the other "makings" are scarce almost to the disappearing point.

The dyes that are used in manufacturing the orange, red, yellow and blue varnishes with which the better grade pencils are coated are obtainable only at almost prohibitory prices, while the particular dye that is the distinguishing component of copying pencils—methyl violet—is practically exhausted. Munition manufacturers are helping to create the shortage in rubber-tipped pencils, by using so much brass that comparatively little is left for the tips with which the rubber is attached.

If the scarcity increases, the pen will be mightier than the pencil.

If the European war continues another year, traveling lecturers in this country will have to find some other way of making a living.

Abuses of Franking Privilege.

ANOTHER protest against the abuse of the franking privilege by members of Congress is contained in a report of the House Printing Committee, just made public. The practices that have been tolerated in the past are inexcusable, and they should be stopped. No wonder, when the facts are as they are, that the government's printing bill is enormous and the Post-Office Department shows an annual deficit.

According to the report, "millions upon millions of franked envelopes, supplied free to members of Congress for their own use, have been turned over to private organizations to conduct mail campaigns." The committee charges "it has been no uncommon

thing for some members to order several hundred thousand, or even a million, franked envelopes and then send the entire lot to an organization having no connection whatever with the government, for its use in mailing extracts from the Congressional Record or public documents, that may also have been printed in its behalf at the expense of the government."

These practices should be declared unlawful, says the committee, and a heavy penalty attached. Of course, this should be done. It is to be remembered, however, that abuses of the franking privilege are only possible through the active connivance of Senators and Representatives, and that, if any reform is made, the offenders will have to reform themselves. Perhaps they will, but the cynical public will keep on doubting until the miracle actually has been wrought.

A bunch of Bedouins quit the Turks and surrendered to the British in order to get something to eat and "for protection." If by "protection" they mean clothes, that will be easy, for the Bedouin isn't much of a dresser, but feeding the brute is a big undertaking.

President Wilson's Charge.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S natural indignation, inspired by those agencies of exaggeration and misrepresentation that seek to bring about American intervention in Mexico, will be shared by the people of the United States. There could be no greater crime than to plunge this country unnecessarily into war. Mr. Wilson makes the charge flatly. He speaks with authority, and it must be assumed that he has exact and specific evidence to support his words. He says:

It is my duty to warn the people of the United States that there are persons all along the border who are actively engaged in originating and giving us wide currency as they can to rumors of the most sensational and disturbing sort, which are wholly unjustified by the facts. The object of this traffic in falsehood is obvious. It is to create intolerable friction between the government of the United States and the de facto government of Mexico, for the purpose of bringing about intervention in the interests of certain American owners of Mexican properties.

Unhappily, it is not quite true that such efforts necessarily are without potency. The temper of the Mexican population makes it incumbent on this government to deal delicately, as well as justly, with this situation. If the Mexicans can be brought to believe that American promises are made to be broken and that the expedition which has embarked on the capture of Villa will be transformed on the first favorable occasion into actual intervention in their internal affairs, the flame of war will be kindled. If Americans can be made to think that Carranza's agreement to co-operate is treacherous and unstable, and that the troops under General Pershing are placed thus in imminent danger of assault from their rear, public opinion in this country will be fanned into angry resentment. Conjunction and conflict of such opposing passions can have but one result.

In Washington today there is to be a meeting of Republican Senators and Representatives, called for the special purpose of forcing the President's hand. Of course, that purpose is disguised. The Republicans talk of their desire to "support the President," but they mean to support him in a policy he has disavowed and an ambition he does not entertain. They would force him into a course President and people want to avoid. They would compel intervention, which means war and the sacrifice of many thousands of American lives.

The President is right in appealing, against this menace, to the heart of the nation. We want no war which with honor we may escape. Those who would make war inevitable are enemies of their country, deserving an immortal infamy.

Yuan Shi Kai, the uncrowned potentate of China, has canceled his coronation date and resumed the presidential siesta. If Y. S. K. ever wearies of the gyrating life he has led in the Land of the Dragon, he can easily get a job as acrobat in a circus.

Time to Go Ahead.

OPPOSITION to carrying out the plans of the Treasury Department for giving Richmond better post-office facilities becomes as wearisome as a three-fold tale. It is unreasonable and petulant—another exhibition of that jealousy and fault-finding with any policy that may be determined on that has served in the past to check the city's growth.

It has been shown beyond any question whatever that enlargement of the existing post-office building will provide all the postal facilities that Richmond will need for thirty years, and possibly for a longer time. It has been demonstrated that every problem of engineering and ventilation can be solved easily. It has been proved that the present site is most convenient to the largest number of post-office patrons. An overwhelming majority of Richmond's business men have endorsed it. The Secretary of the Treasury has given his approval to the purchase of the adjoining lots. The money is available for this purchase, but for no other. Condemnation proceedings have been ordered instituted. Individual members of the City Council have agreed to dedicate a portion of Eleventh Street to the government, so that the plans may be realized.

Now the old fight starts all over again. Richmond is in some danger—fortunately, rather remote—of being deprived of better postal facilities for another term of years, merely because the government declines to do what an element in the community says it must do.

It is tiresome—very tiresome. This sort of thing hurts Richmond. Isn't it about time to go ahead and do something for the city's good?

Ormsby McHarg, the champion of the party outside the breastworks, is again exercising his jaws. His latest ramifications make a column of nonpareil, and rounds up on Du Pont. The munitions man would have a chance, if "the people really knew him." This is the year, Ormsby, when the people are not going to take chances on a man they don't know.

One of our valued exchanges says, "Times came when we long for the good old days when the only atrocities were found on the fashion page." Great Scott, old man, what's the matter with the atrocities you see on the streets every day?

At a dollar dinner in Lincoln, Neb., Mr. Bryan accused an enemy of being willing to do anything for money. What reply the "enemy" made is not reported, but most likely he said, "You're another."

SEEN ON THE SIDE

He's a Bear.

Yes, that bear we know as Russian. Must be the heart of Mars delight. It admits of no discussion. That he does know how to fight. When we hear that he's defeated. And for mercy soon will beg. Then the bear, so badly treated, Bites the hunter in the leg.

Off the double-headed eagle. Says the bear has met his fate. And prepares, in manner regal, To enjoy that bear's estate.

So it really is quite shocking. To that eagle, as he sings. That the bear has been knocking. Pulls the feathers from his wings.

Shakes Says:

Oh, well, call it spring, and then shut up.

Maybe It Was.

"See any robin out your way, yet?" "Somebody said it was a robin, but it looked more like a snowball with feathers on it."

Telling the Teacher.

"Tommy, the boy at the foot of the class says a circle is a round straight line with a hole in the middle. Now what do you say?" "That's a doughnut before it's cooked."

Shakespeare Day by Day.

For the man who knows: "There is a tide in the affairs of men Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune; Omitted, all the voyage of their life is bound in shallows and in miseries." —Julius Caesar, iv, 3.

For the proud: "They that stand high have many blasts to shake them."

And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces." —Richard III, i, 2.

For the glutton: "They are as sick that surfeit too much as they that starve with nothing." —The Merchant of Venice, i, 2.

For the true: "Those friends thou hast, and their adoption tried, Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel; But do not dull their palm with entertainment of each new-hatched, unfledged comrade." —Hamlet, i, 2.

A Minute With the Cop.

"Hello, cop, old top! how are things going?" "Hello, the cop of the cop on a Main Street crossing."

"They're not going, but they're coming; an' you'd better beat it. Get off that track!"

The Seat of Disease.

"Paw, which side are you heart on?" "Every heart should be on the right side!" "Then where's the liver?" "On the doctor's side!"

Call-Backs.

There is nothing so powerful as truth—and often nothing so strange.—Daniel Webster. There is little or nothing in this life worth living for, but we can all of us go straight forward and do our duty.—Duke of Wellington.

Like the measles, love is most dangerous when it comes late in life.—Lord Byron.

The rule in carving holds good as to criticism: never cut with a knife what you can cut with a spoon.—Charles Buxton.

Let posterity cheer for us.—George Washington.

Quite Remote.

"Pardon, would you advise me to marry a man with a view of reforming him?" "That is a view, my dear, in which distance lends enchantment."

Joys of Commuting.

"How far do you live from the city?" "By train, six miles; but most of the time it's about twenty."

"I don't get you."

"Then you have never had any experience in waiting at a suburban station!"

Depends Upon the Man.

Booker—Here is an author who says a sense of humor is what keeps poets as well as other people from making fools of themselves.

Listener—Where there's a woman in the case a sense of humor won't save the day.

Up to the Neighbors.

"So you are going to the country for the summer—what are you going to name your place?" "That will depend upon the kind of people who will live near-by."

Giving Him Points.

New Messenger Boy—How long will it take me to run this message?

Old Hand—Got a bicycle or roller skates?

"None." "Don't you don't run any. See loaf on de way."

To-Day's Best Hand-Picked Joke.

Snappy Young Wife—Will be frank with you, if you were to die, I should certainly marry again.

Harassed Husband—I've no objection. I'm not going to worry about the troubles of a fellow I shall never know.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Sad Deceiver.

Of all the lies upon this earth, of all the lies to kindly mirth, The worst is that one that says, "I'm not going to tell you."

Who says, "There's one that's good and new?" And then proceeds to torture you With mischievous jest.

Chats With Virginia Editors

The Richmond Times-Dispatch says "we are living at a gallop." This is, of course, since the Legislature adjourned.—Blackstone Courier.

Truly, there is no rose without its thorn. Hear the Stafford Record: "Yes, we can afford an automobile. But who can afford to buy gasoline? All of which reminds us, of what use is the thing without fuel!"

"At the present and ever-increasing price of paper, it is certainly costing something to print all the war news," says the Chase City Progress. Well, leave one that says it, and perhaps your readers will be better satisfied.

The Gordonsville Gazette, which, if we mistake not, is edited largely by a good woman, carries this suggestive paragraph: "It is suspected that the bishop, who has announced that angels are rebuffed, has a wife of whom he is a bit frightened."

The Bristol Herald-Courier says: "Our idea of a safe and sound outdoor sport isn't traveling on merchant ships armed for offensive purposes." It may be well to explain that Bristol is away up under in the mountains, where no merchant ships ever go.

How do you account for the "epidemic of fires" throughout the South? It is a strange thing how misfortunes do come in bunches.—Newport News Times-Herald. Don't try to account for them. That is the business of the insurance companies. In the meantime an "epidemic of fires" sometimes helps business wonderfully.

In the following, from the Louis Virginian, there is a whole lot of criticism that is hard to explain: "Sure enough, the Legislature certainly tried itself in those last few days. Un-

der the anti-gambling law, if two men flip up a coin to see who pays for the cigars, it is the duty of the State's officers to haul them into court and convict them of gambling. The mildest penalty for the offense is six months' imprisonment. If the officers of the law find any hesitancy in sending a leading citizen or an estimable lady to jail, all necessary machinery should be used to compel him or her to do it. That it shall be the particular duty of the preachers to see that the outer provision shall be made use of, otherwise his more radical members will out him."

News of Fifty Years Ago

(From the Richmond Dispatch, March 27, 1866.)

At the concert hall of the Exchange Hotel to-night, Mr. de Leon will deliver his great lecture on the war poetry of the South and accompany it with illustrated readings.

Don Castello's circus, the first to get down South after the cannon ceased to boom, at its opening performance, was a great thing for the negroes, or such of them as could find the cost of admission. Many of them found the cost for the big tent well crowded yesterday afternoon, and after the show they hurried over the trick horse "Andy Johnson," and went with the circus to the neighboring horse "Zar." They also drank lemonade and took in all of the side shows they could find money to pay for. If that Stevens finally gives the negroes the right of suffrage, Don Castello could easily be elected President of these United States.

It is said that the Richmond and Newport News Railroad that was chartered by the late legislature will undoubtedly see built. It is true that the army-ridden people of the Peninsula have no money to put into the railroad, but there are well-to-do reports that New York money is coming to the rescue. The well-known Mr. Vanderbilt, a very wealthy citizen of New York, is said to be connected with the enterprise.

Rev. E. M. Smith, a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman of Virginia, has published in the New York News a long letter to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, concerning some of Beecher's statements against the South, and especially his strictures against Virginia. The letter is a sane and sensible one, and the Christian white people of the South in general and of Virginia in particular.

A Washington dispatch tells us that it has been secretly settled that General Grant will make that long-talked-of trip to Europe; that he will go as the special envoy of the United States, and that the trip will not cost him a cent, and that the Navy Department is looking up a suitable vessel for his accommodation.

The number of students at the Washington College at Lexington is increasing daily. The college will be a long time to reach the highest and best educational institutions in the country. It could not be otherwise with General Grant's school of it.

Miss Susan Wadley, a lady, has been appointed postmaster at Hightown, Va., for the simple reason that she was the only person, male or female, in all of that country who could make the oath required, and she could not have done it had she not been "down sick" all of the four years of the war.

Mr. Moniton, of Illinois, read a long, written speech to empty chairs in the House of Representatives yesterday, denouncing the policy of the administration and taking ground against the admission to the Union of any of the Southern States which formed the Confederacy. He was followed by Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, who made in a few minutes a long and powerful speech, and received the same amount of applause from the empty benches.

The United States Senate was not in session yesterday, and no business was done. Summer, however, is yet to be heard from.

The message of the President vetoing the civil rights bill has been prepared, signed and delivered to the proper messenger. It will hit Congress like a windstorm to-day.

It is semi-officially announced from Washington that Congress will not, at this session, make any change in the income tax law.

Rev. Moses D. Howe, D. D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, is quite sick at his home. His pulpit will be filled by a Baptist minister to-morrow.

The Voice of the People

Professor Edmund Harrison.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—The whole life of Professor Harrison, notice of whose death recently appeared in your column, was a complete and unusual circumstance. He was a man of many years, a great period may be said to have been in the language of President Cleveland, one long, sweet dream. He was a man of many children, all of whom were married, and for many years a great-grandfather of many others. He was a man of a very large family to see death. Professor Harrison was a very handsome, well-proportioned man, with a very high forehead, a very high nose, and a very high chin. He was a man of a very high sense of personal dignity, and he was a man of a very high sense of duty. He was a man of a very high sense of honor, and he was a man of a very high sense of integrity. He was a man of a very high sense of justice, and he was a man of a very high sense of morality. He was a man of a very high sense of patriotism, and he was a man of a very high sense of loyalty. He was a man of a very high sense of courage, and he was a man of a very high sense of bravery. He was a man of a very high sense of wisdom, and he was a man of a very high sense of knowledge. He was a man of a very high sense of power, and he was a man of a very high sense of influence. He was a man of a very high sense of respect, and he was a man of a very high sense of honor. He was a man of a very high sense of dignity, and he was a man of a very high sense of nobility. He was a man of a very high sense of grandeur, and he was a man of a very high sense of majesty. He was a man of a very high sense of glory, and he was a man of a very high sense of fame. He was a man of a very high sense of honor, and he was a man of a very high sense of respect. He was a man of a very high sense of dignity, and he was a man of a very high sense of nobility. He was a man of a very high sense of grandeur, and he was a man of a very high sense of majesty. 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